

The Poet's Corner.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

"With an undertone of sadder things,"
A bird sang sweet and strong
In the top of the highest tree;
He sang—"I pour forth my soul in song
For the Summer that soon shall be."
But deep in the shady wood
Another bird sang—"I pour
My soul on the solemn solitude
For the Springs that return no more."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

In the heart are chambers wide
There abide
Joy and Sorrow, side by side.
In the one Joy wakes alone;
Still unknown
Sorrow slumbers in her own.
Have a care, oh Joy, that so,
Speaking low
Sorrow may not wake and know.
(Translated from the German.)

To the Editor:

Technical Education.

The introduction to our Public Schools of manual training or technical education is a question that should elicit careful thought and thorough discussion. The well known conservatism of Bloomfield forbids fear of radical changes, and without such discussion may be a bar to all progress. The attention of educators as well as manufacturers all over the world is being directed towards this new departure, and notable efforts are being made in Germany, France, England and America in this direction. London, Manchester, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia, have technical schools. Perhaps the most important ones in our own country are the Cooper Institute, New York, and Spring Garden, Philadelphia, which are supported largely by private benefactions and are furnishing education free or at nominal charges. The Stevens Institute at Hoboken, which partakes of the nature of a scientific college, is a noble institution but cannot properly be ranked with our free schools. Spring Garden School was an outgrowth of the Centennial Exhibition and received large and valuable contributions from it, and with its library, museum of arts, and products, tools and machinery, is probably the best equipped institution of its kind in this country. It had last year 661 pupils, and judging from its annual report and the large number of visitors is making a very satisfactory progress. So general is the interest it has awakened that visitors are of necessity limited to certain specified days and must secure cards of admission in advance. The schools of the South, such as Hampton, Va., and those under the care of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been forced to educate the hand as well as the mind and are turning out men and women well equipped and able to support themselves; while they teach the ignorant blacks and whites to read and write and at the same time the elements of mechanical trades, and it is only through such a combination of instruction that they can be useful, for the mere school teacher in many parts of the South would find but a meagre support if unable to supplement his mental acquisitions with physical labor.

In the North, Business Colleges draw largely upon our public schools, as the boys reach an age when self-support becomes necessary, opening as they do a practical business training and the hope and promise of speedy employment after a short course of study. If the public schools would stop the exodus they must accept this hint and adapt their instruction to the practical point of the speedy self support of the pupils. The doors are opening for the girls to enter the ranks of wage earners and there are many branches of study adapted to either sex, such as stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, drawing, painting, modelling, etc., which might be taught, but still there is instruction to be given in carving wood and metal working which the boys alone would receive and which would require a liberal outlay for tools, rooms and teachers. It is true that where \$1,000 are spent for these purposes in any locality the State will contribute an equal amount, but this sum would be small for a complete outfit though ample for an initiation of such a plan of study.

There is a lamentable dearth of good mechanics in this country. The trades are largely in the hands of foreigners, many of whom are ignorant, dissipated and without ambition. An American boy with a good common school education, who has paid especial attention to the elementary branches of mechanic arts and above all to mechanical drawing, and has a little skill in using tools, need fear no competition and will have opportunities far beyond the average who enter mercantile life. Our public schools have done and are now doing excellent service and at a very small expense, the average cost per pupil being \$20 per annum. It is now a question whether the time has not arrived for a change in the course of

study. The expense of the present High School system is but trifling and perhaps it needs no modification, but if along with it can be devised a system that shall retain in the schools for a longer period the boys it would seem wise. The success of the Business Colleges is to some extent a reflection on our public school system, indicating as it does that those who leave our schools to attend these colleges want an education beyond or different from what the schools furnish. It would seem, however, that the tendency of all this special instruction was to a further divorce of the pupils from mechanics, and an effort to force them into the already overcrowded ranks of mercantile life which a different course of study might counteract.

GLEN RIDGE.

E. A. S.

The Verdict Unanimous.
W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hays, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 30 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, and that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Bladder. Only a half dollar a bottle at Geo. M. Wood's Drug Store.



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WASHINGTON, June 23d, 1889.
WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Bloomfield National Bank" in the Township of Bloomfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey has complied with all the provisions of the Statute in relation to the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Edward R. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify, that "The Bloomfield National Bank" in the Township of Bloomfield in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey is authorized to commence the business of banking, to provide in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 23rd day of June, 1889.
EDWARD R. LACEY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

English Coach Harness!
Silver Mounted Coupe Harness!
Light Road Harness,
AND
Everything for Road or Stable, at
GEO. ROUBAUD'S
WAREHOUSES,
202 MARKET STREET,
NEWARK.

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FOR BLACK STOCKINGS.
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ASSETS (Market Values) Jan. 1, 1889.

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SURPLUS, 40,151,937.33

SCRIPUS, by former New York Standard, (Am. Ex. 4) 5,734,253.21

POLICIES Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second Year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED FOR AS LONG as its value will pay for, and a paid up policy for its full value is issued in exchange.

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E. A. S.

BLOOMFIELD SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Annual Report to the Legislature as required by law, of the affairs and condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, January 1, 1889.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, \$30,500.00

U. S. Bonds (market value), 19,500.00

Interest due and accrued, 2,480.75

Cash on Hand and in Bank, 16,928.85

\$129,409.60

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors including interest to date, \$117,899.94

Surplus, \$11,509.66

Interest is credited to depositors on the first day of January and July in each year for the three and six months then ending. Deposits made on or before the first business day in January, April, July and October, bear interest from the first day of the month. All interest when credited at once becomes principal and bears interest accordingly.

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Its Causes, Its Exiting Events, and Its Results. The Victims and the Leaders of the Great Upheaval, from Mirabeau to Bonaparte.

THE BROODING TEMPEST.

Rise of the French Revolution One Hundred Years Ago.

SKETCH OF THE EVENTS OF 1789.

Causes, Direct and Indirect, That Led to the Great Galling Uprising—The Encyclopedists and Their Influence—The Fatal Indecision of Louis XVI.

By JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

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The foundation of the government of the United States and the outbreak of the first French Revolution occurred in the same year, 1789, which gives to Americans an additional interest in one of the most memorable epochs in the history of the world. American emancipation from Great Britain began, it may be said, with the Declaration of Independence, which was signed in 1776. The French Revolution really antedated it by two years for its earliest stirrings were heard when Louis XVI, grandson of the infamous Louis XV ascended the throne. A great intellectual upheaval followed, and the minds of the people were gradually brought to the point of no return, as the excesses of the court and the clergy degraded the kingdom and the church, and the spirit of wholesome skepticism, represented by Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, d'Alembert, Condorcet, Helvétius, and other able and brilliant authors. They paved the way for the political upheaval which followed, as the crimes of the two Louis against humanity brought on the era of bloodshed and terror at a later day and made another Louis the innocent victim of the excesses of his people. Those writers often spoken of as the Encyclopedists, have been accused by the church of directly causing the horrors of the revolution, but they were really effective in relieving the popular mind of superstition, and have been of incalculable benefit to subsequent generations. While they were not free from blemishes, they were by no means free from blemishes, they were as a rule, earnest, generous, philanthropic and especially anxious to advance the race.

THE ENCYCLOPEDISTS.

Few historical characters have been more grossly misrepresented than Voltaire, much of the misrepresentation having been deliberate, system and malignant. During his long life, and during much of the century, he was portrayed as an atheist and a violent assailant of Christianity; it is highly probable, indeed, that many persons now living have the same opinion. Nothing could be further from the truth. He was the foe of dogmatic theology and the enemy of any and every abuse of the Roman Catholic church, so Voltaire in his day, but he had no polemic with many of his associates, who denied the existence of God, and who regarded him with a mingled feeling of pity and contempt for what they considered his ignorance of the existence of God, and his much of his large fortune, gained by the great sale of his works and his various speculations, in helping indigent authors, in building better habitations for the poor, and in contributing to worthy charities.

Any and every act of cruelty and oppression which he heard, whether in his own country or in foreign countries, aroused his profound pity and indignation, and he did what he could to relieve it. For years he labored incessantly to bring about the abolition of the slave trade, and he was the first to have broken on the wheel for a crime he had not committed, and whose family had been expelled from France. He finally succeeded in reversing the decision of the court, partially indemnifying his widow and children. In the case of Admiral Byrd he tried very hard to prevent the English from carrying off the crew of the captured ship, and the unfortunate man was sacrificed to the popular clamor. Voltaire was right in pronouncing a curse on the empire of the world, and he has no basis. He died as he lived, a sincere and consistent theist; his last words were, "I die worshipping God, loving my friends, forgiving my enemies, and trusting in the goodness of God." Of his marvelous versatility gifts there has never been any question. Goethe declared him to be the most brilliant man of letters the world had produced. Rousseau was singularly unbalanced. He was a sentimentalist—he had the gravest imperfections—but he certainly cherished a love of his fellows, even while his copious and unrelenting satire traduced it. His temper and principles were so often in direct contradiction that he is reported to have been the father of modern democracy. His sincerity is shown in the fact that he continued to the end of his life to profess his belief in the existence of God, and in the immortality of the soul. Diderot, who performed the bulk of the work on the famous Encyclopédie, was a man of rare mind and vast erudition. Notwithstanding that he was called an atheist he had a large heart and a liberal belief, being ever ready to help the poor or succor the distressed. He was a complete philosopher in most things, and the wonderful work he did, though superseded by the increase of knowledge and the growth of science, would not have been finished but for his indomitable energy and determination. d'Alembert, apart from being a great mathematician and an able writer, was noted for his kind and gentle nature and his benevolence of character. His "Traité de l'homme" is one of the most remarkable compositions of the eighteenth century. His treatise on dynamics, done when he was five and twenty, created a new branch of science. When his mother, a celebrated wit and beauty, who abandoned him at an early age, was obliged to acknowledge him on account of his misdeeds, he indignantly repudiated her. He said that the poor girl's wife who had taken care of him was picked up as a foundling.

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

Louis XV, with nothing like the ability of his great-grandfather, was far more superstitious, corrupt and licentious. He had intelligence enough to perceive that the kingdom was surely doomed, and his sole solace was that it should last as long as he. No religion made religion more hateful; for while he transgressed every principle of decency, and carried on the most shameful amours, he never failed to observe the externals of the most scrupulous church. His example contributed much to the spread of skepticism, for almost any departure therefrom was naturally and generally regarded as a kind of virtue. The king and ecclesiastical courts had in his time various and bitter contests, and he and his parliament were in frequent opposition. In the most revolting of his debauches he adhered to his habit of prayer, with a mockery of devotion, praying with young girls whom he had captured for his "dear park," with the deliberate intent to ruin them. Sleep in iniquity, he would leap from his royal carriage to kneel in the mire street before the passing host of a seductive procession. It is strange that his outraged subjects lost respect for him and faith in the Roman Catholic church, to which he was so zealously attached, and which he so formally rights he so rigorously adhered. That church has for centuries been associated, whether truly or falsely, in the mind of the liberal French people, with the happiness of society and the progress of the world. The king and the church were in bitter contests, and he and his parliament were in frequent opposition. In the most revolting of his debauches he adhered to his habit of prayer, with a mockery of devotion, praying with young girls whom he had captured for his "dear park," with the deliberate intent to ruin them. Sleep in iniquity, he would leap from his royal carriage to kneel in the mire street before the passing host of a seductive procession. It is strange that his outraged subjects lost respect for him and faith in the Roman Catholic church, to which he was so zealously attached, and which he so formally rights he so rigorously adhered. That church has for centuries been associated, whether truly or falsely, in the mind of the liberal French people, with the happiness of society and the progress of the world. The king and the church were in bitter contests, and he and his parliament were in frequent opposition. In the most revolting of his debauches he adhered to his habit of prayer, with a mockery of devotion, praying with young girls whom he had captured for his "dear park," with the deliberate intent to ruin them. Sleep in iniquity, he would leap from his royal carriage to kneel in the mire street before the passing host of a seductive procession. It is strange that his outraged subjects lost respect for him and faith in the Roman Catholic church, to which he was so zealously attached, and which he so formally rights he so rigorously adhered. That church has for centuries been associated, whether truly or falsely, in the mind of the liberal French people, with the happiness of society and the progress of the world. The king and the church were in bitter contests, and he and his parliament were in frequent opposition. In the most revolting of his debauches he adhered to his habit of prayer, with a mockery of devotion, praying with young girls whom he had captured for his "dear park," with the deliberate intent to ruin them. Sleep in iniquity, he would leap from his royal carriage to kneel in the mire street before the passing host of a seductive procession. It is strange that his outraged subjects lost respect for him and faith in the Roman Catholic church, to which he was so zealously attached, and which he so formally rights he so rigorously adhered. That church has for centuries been associated, whether truly or falsely, in the mind of the liberal French people, with the happiness of society and